

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII. No. 246

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—MUSKETEER NIGHT'S DREAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 365 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUFFALO BILL—OBJECT INTEREST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Bowery, corner Third st.—DICK, THE CHEVALIER. Afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—USED UP—KERRY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—MADAME MATINEE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FUN IN A FOG—MILKY WHITE.

MIDLAND GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st.—THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1 1/2.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEURO MINISTERS, &c.

ROOLES' OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—BAR FRANCISCO MINISTERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—COLON GUARD.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st. between Lexington and 3d av.—ALESSANDRO STRUPELLA.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS—REAL ESTATE—FIFTH PAGE.

THE DEMOCRATS OF MASSACHUSETTS meet in State Convention at Worcester to-day to nominate their State ticket and to proclaim the principles and measures upon which they enter the field for their coming November election. We presume that, as usual, their candidate for Governor will be the patient and good-natured John Quincy Adams, and that, as we have no member of Congress of their own church to call to account on that "back-pay grab," they will, without reserve, open fire on the republican delegation of Massachusetts, not forgetting General Butler for working through the bill, and that they will likewise rap the President over the knuckles for signing it. We think it likely, too, that the Massachusetts democracy, following the examples of their brethren in Ohio and Pennsylvania, will whistle the liberal republicans down the wind on "the time-honored principles of Jefferson and Jackson," and will succeed according to the old maxim of Mr. Greene, that the true policy of the leading democrats in Massachusetts is to keep their party conveniently small.

THE ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE to the shrine of the blessed dead, Maria Alaconque, at Paray-le-Monial, France, was commenced yesterday. Six hundred pilgrims, the hand embracing representatives of the most distinguished families in Britain, took their departure from London. Most Rev. Archbishop Manning of Westminster exhorted and blessed the devotees, the modern crusaders. His Grace repeated the words of his episcopal prophecy, delivered a short time since, thus:—"The present state of Europe cannot last long, and men will find that they will have to pay dear for the dishonor they have heaped on the head of the vicar of Christ."

The Educational New Year and Its Living Issues.

We alluded briefly yesterday to the reopening of our city public schools, but as the general educational new year is near at hand the subject is deserving of more extended and earnest reference, and more particularly on some vital points which appear to have been systematically ignored. The school and college systems of the present day demand at the hands of their managers many reforms which the public press may indicate and urge, while leaving to the more practical teachers the details of their execution. Despite the strong hold education has obtained upon the American mind, so that the schooling of his children is enforced upon an American citizen by a moral compulsion more effective than that of legal enactment, little concern is manifested as to the modes of education and the ends it should keep ever in view.

The university curriculum of the present day is a kind of anachronism, which has been moulded in the English system of the last century, when the student was domiciled in the university for a period, varying with his means, of from four to ten years, and had abundant leisure to assimilate and digest the large mass of learning spread before him. The modern university aims to cram its students, in half the time, with double the amount of mental pabulum; and the inevitable result is an annual discharge of graduates whose mental powers, instead of being developed, are strained beyond recuperation. What we want in our colleges and public schools is not the mass of knowledge imparted, but the intellectual gymnastics which draw out the thinking powers and whet them for life-work. Our teachers and scientists have always with characteristic *esprit de corps* resisted and resented this idea, and call it utilitarian, and shudder when fitting the scholar for life duty is discussed as the end of their vocation. There are certain tools and instruments of all intellectual labor which every boy or girl must possess and know how to use before independent exertion and progress are possible, and our free schools are ordained and supported to furnish this elementary outfit of the young citizen. The cause of true education is not a whit concerned in the discussion which has so long raged in collegiate circles whether science or classic and other literature is to be the staple of lecture room and school room study; for the intellectual development which would be furnished from either or any other study is so infinitely more important than any intellectual acquisition of knowledge that the mere quality of the latter may be regarded as a secondary matter. Once train a boy to be a mental athlete, capable of original research into the phenomena of nature, and you have made him the possessor of a power with which he can mine the richest and most varied strata of human lore and thread his way, Faraday-like, amid the most intricate and pathless fields of the sensible and sub-sensible world. It is true, as Milton tells us,

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,

To scorn delights and live laborious days;

but the spur to scholastic diligence is not to be the mere parchment trophies of university halls, the poor and empty "commencement" honor set before the modern collegian; but those real and enduring prizes which are won on the actual battle field of life.

The grand work which commands the meed of fame and the rewards of the present and future ages is not in copying the past or imitating its greatest masters and pioneers; but in (what Professor Tyndall has so eloquently pleaded for in his American lectures) original investigation and improvement in all the departments of human activity, whether of science, art, literature, manufactures, &c. Now the very faculties of the mind which are demanded for all original and independent labor are, under the present system of technical education, left dormant, and often oppressed or prostrated, by the processes of the lecture room, in which the student is trained in memorizing what his professor propounds. While a student he is ever in the attitude of receptivity on the *ipse dixit* of the master or the text book, whose opinion is not to be gained or tested in the crucible of his independent experimental inquiry, and gradually, after two or three years of college life, he is graduated, not a hardy and well trained explorer of nature's secrets, but the mere echo of what has so long been ringing in his ear from the professional chair.

It is this which undoubtedly explains why the greatest of our great and original investigators are not college bred men, but men whose intellectual powers have been exquisitely trained in the hard life of poverty and amid the intensely educating influences of the early struggle for intellectual and social elevation. Faraday, the "Blacksmith Philosopher of England," to whom we have already referred, had no scholastic advantages till he was over twenty years of age, and, though dying without any mathematical knowledge, he outshone all modern investigators, in a field, too, where mathematics was declared the most indispensable.

We have only had space to offer these few suggestions, which, in a very high degree, will apply to our elementary school systems as well as to colleges and universities. We should be the last to contend that the course of study should be confined to those branches which will come into practical, everyday use in the trade or profession which the scholar expects individually to pursue in mature years. It is impossible to divine what any boy's future line of labor will probably be, for

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,

Rough-hew them how we will.

The very mental furniture and attainments which will give commanding advantages to their possessor in any area of professional pursuit he may elect are not those which lie in the beaten track of that particular pursuit, but those things which his rivals do not possess, and which, therefore, place him above them. And the mere handful of knowledge (bearing on his future calling) he may acquire will go for little or nothing as compared with the intellectual muscle, energy and courage which are won by cultivating a natural and independent habit of self-dependence and self-culture, such as but few schools or colleges now encourage, but which the genius of American institutions and American life, may, the very spirit of the age, demands as the condition of all scientific, literary or business success.

The masses of the people who commit their children to the intellectual training of the public schools and colleges cannot oversee these institutions, and have no voice in their

management. But the results of the year's labor would show how far the true ends of education have been kept in view, if the examinations are conducted in a proper manner. And these tests of progress and proficiency, if they would be anything more than mere tricks and blinds to deceive the people, will not be confined to the mere issue of how much of the text-book course can be correctly recited in the final trial, but will rather be put in a way to bring out the amounts of mental muscle, endurance and ingenuity that have been developed in the mental gymnasium. Let the scholars in the public schools, at least, be made to understand that their progress will be measured not so much by the accuracy with which they memorize their tasks as by their ability to solve, in each branch, original questions propounded by chosen examiners, selected from the best practical as well as speculative minds in the community. Adopting this end of their work—education in its etymological sense—ever before both teacher and taught, our school boards will find that they are doing a work which will not end with the mere fireworks display of the examination room, but will redound to the permanent good of their cause and of those committed to their kindly and far-sighted care.

Such a reform (and who will say it is not needed?) would do more than all the arguments in favor of a generous and well supported free school system, in making the latter the most dearly cherished of all our national institutions, so that in coming ages we might point to our educational system as a more enduring monument of renown than the colossal aqueducts and noble bridges and still solid roadways which have rendered Augustan Rome imperishably great.

The Farmers' Granges—The Main Question Discussed.

We have been somewhat surprised at the apparent ignorance or short-sightedness of the farmers' granges in reference to the ways and means for securing the great object for which they are so earnestly laboring—cheap transportation of their products to market. Their little plans of co-operation for mutual protection against the railway monopolies may all be well enough as far as they go, but they do not go far enough to reach the main question. At a recent meeting, however, of the "Boston Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," Mr. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, with a practical banker's perception of the necessities of the case, very clearly showed that the farmers, in looking for relief against railway monopolies and extortions, must look to Congress, and that in looking to Congress the first thing to be done "is to elect men to Congress whom you can trust," and next you must have specified measures upon which to hold them to a strict accountability.

Mr. Walker next suggests that there are three ways whereby the great object of cheap transportation may be secured: first, by general laws fixing the rates of freight and passenger fares on all the railroads in the country; secondly, by building new and competent lines, at the expense of the national government, between the chief marts, West and East, as between Chicago, New York, Boston, &c.; thirdly, by the purchase of all the roads by the government, and leasing them out to parties, under such restrictions as would seem best for the public interests. Mr. Walker thinks this third plan would be best for the general interests of the country; but we think that his first-named plan of Congressional action is the easiest, simplest and readiest way to cheap transportation, notwithstanding the difficulties he suggests of the varying costs of the construction and running of different railroads. The main question, how can we secure cheap transportation throughout the country? has been brought forward for the consideration of the farmers, and for doing them the great service of answering it for their information they ought to be very thankful.

It is folly to beat about the bush and a waste of time to seek relief in half-way expedients. If we are to have this desirable thing of cheap transportation it must come from Congress; for with us Congress only has "the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." If the granges, then, really mean business in their organization against railway monopolies, extortions and frauds, they will hesitate no longer in bringing their batteries to bear upon Congress. It is absurd for these farmers to talk of keeping out of politics. If they desire to remove any great public wrong, or to secure any important public right denied them, they must take it into the political forum and demand a hearing and action upon it. They are strong enough upon this transportation question to command a hearing from Congress, and they should do it with the meeting of the two houses in December next.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.—The English Vice Admiral, Yelverton, has forwarded the captured Spanish iron-clads to Gibraltar. The Cartagena insurgents opposed the project of British action firmly during some few days; but it appears as if the Admiralty orders from Downing street proved more potent in the end than their patriotism. The exact point of arrangement or of Spanish abatement of dignity is not yet known. The socialists in Andalusia have assumed an active part for a settlement of the national troubles, according to the rule of their school of political economy. The farm laborers have organized for the purpose of demanding and enforcing a division of property. They have already burned forty farmhouses inhabited by dissentients from their platform. Don Carlos claims to be in receipt of large sums of money from Cuba. Heavy detachments of the royalist army keep moving in the field, so that His Highness the Bourbon appears to be well satisfied with his position, both in Spain and the Antilles.

THE APPROACHING STATE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.—The Albany Journal, in behalf of the republican party, speaks quite hopefully of the prospects for our next November State election. We are thus told that the republicans have a straight course before them, that they are united and aggressive, and have the prestige of last year's splendid victory, with its State majority of fifty thousand, to encourage them, while the democrats are still adrift, hesitating and undecided what to do, and are still discussing whether they shall continue their ill-starred coalition of last year or repudiate the liberals and go it alone; and that, of

course, with all these evidences of weakness and irresolution against them, they cannot be expected to do anything in New York this fall towards the recovery of the State. But we can assure our enthusiastic Albany republican contemporary that the democrats do not despair of recovering New York in November, city and State, and that they are preparing for a vigorous contest for the Legislature. It is certainly too soon yet to take it for granted that New York is going to be carried by the republicans this year by spontaneous combustion; for, from year to year, especially in our purely local elections, the popular vote of the State is very uncertain.

The Kelsey Tragedy.

The inquest at Huntington yesterday developed some important evidences touching the identity of the remains which the Oyster Bay fishermen brought to the shore last week. The chain found has been positively identified by the jeweller who affixed the bar and hook thereto for Charles G. Kelsey, the victim of the brutality of Huntington. To the life-long resident of a city like New York the bitter feeling about the tarring outrage which has divided the little village into hostile political camps can scarcely be comprehensible. That it has in some measure invaded the precincts of religion in the place will be a greater mystery still. But such is the fact, and the "tar" party and "no tar" party have each their church and their caucus, as well as their opinion about what was at least a disgraceful outrage and almost certainly a brutal murder. There is a certain confusion about the statements on both sides which makes the truth very difficult to get at. The "tar" party affirm that Kelsey is alive. Their statement is founded on that of a relative of one of the parties indicted that she saw Kelsey since his disappearance from Huntington on a train in New York. They are also anxious to have it disbelieved that the remains found are those of Kelsey. Their instincts of self-preservation are so much on the side of this theory that beyond ingenuity it counts for very little. Some of the interested parties have started the likewise ingenious theory that the legs could not float. Whether, according to science and "tar" or "no tar" philosophy, they should or should not float, is not half so much to the point as a direct answer to the question, Did they float? The theory that the Kelsey family laid a plot so deep as to cover all the details necessary to placing a portion of a corpse with some of Kelsey's effects on it where it would be fished out is another piece of ingenuity which credits the family with a perfectly diabolic power for secret conspiracy. The "no tar" people have their ingenious theories also, with deep hints and finger pointings. Indeed, the village gossip and hearsay, if taken for any more than it is worth—namely, very little—would constitute all the inhabitants a race of Machiavels. Our business is to look at the evidence. The murder of Kelsey—if murder was done—was probably the work of two men. When we view the hesitancy and dodging which have characterized those who could throw light on the mystery we must heartily condemn. There were, doubtless, many connected with the first outrage who would have been unwilling to see murder done. It is the duty of all such to aid the law in discovering all the facts. They could tell who the two men were that Kelsey was murdered. That might be some clue, as these latter would probably have most reason for closing Kelsey's mouth forever. It would be a higher duty for a minister to urge such a course upon those whom he must teach "Thou shalt not kill" than to urge one man to withdraw charges against another whose defence must be made in a court of justice, and not in a conventicle.

Another and Most Dangerous Counterfeit.

The discovery of a counterfeit five hundred dollar legal tender note, and so ably executed as to deceive almost any one except Treasury officials and other experts, is calculated to awaken serious apprehensions and to put the government to considerable expense and trouble. Treasurer Spinner and others in his department say they have never seen a better executed counterfeit. The principal defect appears to be in the printing, the impression not being as good as in the genuine notes; but if people may be thrown off their guard by the counterfeits having been manipulated so as to give them the appearance of being worn by use. No doubt there are other counterfeits afloat, for the counterfeiters would hardly go to the expense and trouble of making only one. How many there are remains to be seen. Every person, of course, will be careful now to examine the notes of this denomination. Fortunately they are of such a value as not to enter into ordinary circulation, and will pass generally into the hands of those of bankers and others—who are best qualified to detect their spurious character. The government will be compelled, we suppose, to call in all the five hundred dollar legal tenders in consequence of this counterfeit, which will be an expense and trouble. There will be, too, no doubt, a thorough examination of notes of other denominations. Counterfeiting and forgery have become so common, and are done in such a "professional" manner that the public cannot be too watchful. Where are the detectives? The criminals must be hunted up and punished. This counterfeiting of government money, in whose manufacture so much care is observed, is a serious matter, and should be prevented by all means.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

E. G. Squier is to marry a lady Saratoga correspondent. So gossip says.

Mr. Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, is still in a very feeble condition, though not confined to his bed.

Matrimony. Ballou, late of the Boston Globe, is going to Europe. He will be accompanied by his wife.

Captain C. Grant has been appointed First Assistant to the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

John B. Ombrodder ("Texas Jack"), of scout notoriety, was married on Sunday last, in Rochester, to Miss Moricchi, the well known danseuse.

The Boston Transcript says General Grant took with him a pair of boys—perfect beauties. His other "boys," his friends think, are quite as enduring.

An old lady out West, having read the current paragraph about "Mr. Jenkins, the author of Ginx's baby," said "Ginx owes it to a moral public to explain things."

His Excellency the Viceroy of India has expressed his approval of the measures taken to protect "improvident Carnatic stipendiaries" from the Madras money lenders.

Mr. James H. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury

Department, who has been for several weeks in San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast on official business, has returned to Washington.

Scene in a Western Court.—Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the Court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner—"No, Judge; I had \$10, but my lawyers took that."

"Three-fingered Jack" is a well known character among yellow covered literature, but that a "mixed Genus of America" is to be seen on the genuine \$500 greenback is rather a novelty.

The following delegates to the approaching Conference of Christians in New York have arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—The Rev. William Harris, England; the Rev. Archibald Macmillan, London; the Rev. J. T. Stevenson, England; the Rev. Professor Smyth, D. D., Ireland, and the Rev. David Mullian, Ireland.

R. S. Burns, Grand Master of Masons in the State of South Carolina, has addressed a very cordial letter of thanks to Deputy Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne, requesting him to express to the fraternity of New York and adjacent cities the warmest feelings of gratitude for the courtesies and honor tendered to the memory and remains of the late James L. Orr, Past Grand Master of South Carolina, and late Master of the United States to the Court of St. Petersburg.

The great social event of the season occurred at Newport yesterday afternoon, it being the marriage of Charles E. Gregory, the millionaire of Jersey City, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Dr. J. Marion Sims, of this city. The ceremony was performed at All Saints' chapel (which was packed with the aristocracy of the summer population) by Rev. R. Potter, of Grace church, New York. It was the most brilliant affair of the kind that has ever occurred in Newport, and had been the prominent theme of conversation the entire morning. The ceremony was followed by a grand reception at the residence of Dr. Sims, on Key street, and the bridal party took their departure for New York last evening, and from there will proceed to Europe.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1873.

The President and His Cabinet.

The President will not visit Washington this week, no business of importance demanding his attention. He has been visited at Long Branch the last few days by Secretary Belknap and Assistant Secretary Cowan. Secretary Richardson is there now, and matters relating to their respective departments are disposed of as promptly as if the President were in Washington.

The Geneva Award.

A report prevails that the Geneva award of \$15,500,000 has already been paid into the Treasury; but on inquiry it has been ascertained that preliminary arrangements only have been made to this end. It will be remembered that on the 6th of June the Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the redemption of a certain series of five-twenty bonds, more than covering the amount of the award, in anticipation of its payment, and that the British government arranged with the Syndicate to discharge the treaty obligation, in pursuance of the plan adopted a large amount of these bonds has already been surrendered to the Treasury, and gold certificates issued therefor, to be made available on and after September 6, at the time of the formal redemption of the bonds. These gold certificates, it is understood, are in the hands of the British Consul at New York, to be delivered with other like representatives of specie (their value covering the entire award) by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and by him transferred to the Treasury as so much cash.

The Postal Card Difficulty.

Nothing has been received at the Post Office Department from the postal card manufacturers at Springfield, Mass., in answer to the letter of Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber notifying them that the cards are not equal to the requirements, and unless the quality of the paper and the printing be improved the contract will be annulled and proceedings instituted against them to recover the penalty named in the bond—\$100,000. The sample of those printed yesterday, received at the Department this morning, shows improvement in the printing, but is not yet up to the standard, and the contractors must furnish better paper, as they agreed to do. Mr. George H. Tyner, postal card agent at Springfield, writes to Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber that on the 27th ultimo he rejected 903 sheets (about 32,000 postal cards) on account of the miserable printing and poor quality of the paper. Upon Mr. Morgan, one of the firm having the contract, examining them, he said he would like to save as many good ones from the lot as possible, whereupon the agent requested him to show any cards in the whole lot that were equal to the contract requirement. The contractor cut from one sheet two cards, which, he said, were good enough to name. The cards were enclosed in the letter to General Barber, and are very poor specimens of typography. Mr. Tyner ordered that the whole 32,000 cards be destroyed, and the department has approved of his action. About two million more postal cards will be required to complete orders from all the post offices. It is expected that this number will be shipped within the next week, and the whole country will then be supplied.

Treasurer Spinner on the Back Pay Grab.

The following is a letter of Treasurer Spinner, written to a member of Congress, on the back pay question:—

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 28th ult., with an enclosure, as therein stated, has been received, and I am glad to hear that you are making a better than by an extract from a private letter that I wrote to another member of Congress this morning, who made a like inquiry. Among other things I said to him:—

"The First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the money heretofore appropriated and that still remains unexpended at the close of the present fiscal year, ending with June 30, 1874, for the pay of the salaries of members of Congress, be carried then by the Treasury to the Secretary of the Treasury has gone a step further than this; he holds that the appropriation is an independent one, and, like that for the payment of the interest on the public debt, always remains for the purpose for which it was appropriated, and that therefore there is no authority for covering it into the Treasury."

"Hon. John Sherman, who drew the bill that was enacted into a law, by virtue of which unexpended balances of certain appropriations are directed to be covered into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, and who ought to know what was intended by the law, took the view of the case that you have stated. He was not with and did not understand that unpaid salaries should be so covered in he did conclude, in consequence of the rulings of the Treasury Department, to disburse the money to the Senate to draw his extra pay and to hand it over to me, in my official capacity, to be covered in. This has been done in his case as it has been done in many other cases."

"I am not a lawyer, but if I should volunteer an opinion as a layman I should go further than either the Comptroller or the Secretary. I doubt whether even the covering in of this money without a consideration and without legal authority or warrant of law will place it beyond the reach of the parties to whom it legally belongs. I think it could be reclaimed at any time hereafter in several ways, and even on the mere statement of an account by the depositor or by his heirs-at-law against the United States for moneys had and received. It is possible you might divert yourself by a last will and testament, stating as a consideration the love and affection you bore your native land."

Hoping this will be satisfactory to you, I am very truly yours,

Treasurer United States.

Issue of New National Bank Notes.

Superintendent Macartney, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, left here to-night for New York, to personally superintend arrangements for the early issue of new \$20, \$10 and \$5 circulating national bank notes, it being the intention of the Department to prepare these notes as soon as possible. His business in New York will be with the bank note printing companies having contracts for portions of the work. At the Treasury everything is in readiness to issue the notes as soon as the contracting companies do their part of the business.

Important for Flour, Grain and Flour Dealers.

A telegram from the Legation of the United States at Paris, of the 30th ult., announces that the surtax on flour has been abolished, and the entire tax has been indefinitely suspended for all vessels bringing grain or flour.

ERIE MATTERS.

The Semi-Annual Reckoning Day—The President's Report—A Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent on Preferred Stock and One Per Cent on Common Stock Announced.

The Board of directors of the Erie Railway held their semi-annual meeting yesterday, which was a very long one. President Wilson presented his semi-annual report. It was simply a continuation of the imperfect report handed in by him some time since. The report is up to June 30, and gives a statement of the earnings of the road for the preceding nine months, said statement showing an increase for the same time the previous fiscal year of \$1,085,573.51.

The percentage is reckoned as follows:—On general freight, 11.55-100 per cent; on passengers, 8.63-100 per cent; on mails and express, 14.47-100 per cent; there has been a decrease on coal earnings of 3.89-100 per cent. No account has been made of the transportation of men and materials for the company in arriving at the gross earnings, but items of service have been charged at direct cost to the expense account. Paying freight increased in tonnage 250,419 tons, and a large saving, though the amount is not exactly known, has been made in changing the distribution of freight at Jersey City, including the breaking up of the Archer contract, the dates being kept for but two months. For the above period the working expenses have increased \$271,099.66, while the earnings have increased \$1,085,573.51, making the net increase of \$814,663.84. The working expense is 67.17-100 per cent of the income.

LIABILITIES FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

Common stock	\$75,000,000
Preferred stock	2,500,000
First mortgage bonds	1,500,000
Second mortgage bonds	2,171,000
Third mortgage bonds	1,830,000
Fourth mortgage bonds	2,937,800
Fifth mortgage bonds	700,000
Consolidated mortgage bonds	12,000,000
Sterling	4,457,470
Gold certificate bonds	8,100,000
Real estate bonds	65,073
Loans	153,814
Bills payable	2,475,184
Freight and interest	2,006,519
Total	\$131,014,800

ASSETS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

Cost of road and construction	\$109,589,000
Jefferson Railroad construction	939,443
Newburg and New York Railroad construction	250,000
Paterson and Newark Railroad construction	568,881
Schenectady Bridge and Erie Junction construction	250,000
Port Lee Railroad construction	139,967
Newark and Hudson River Railroad construction	127,534
Barclay Railroad construction	6,238
Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsford Railroad construction	83,354
Hawley Railroad construction	336,946
Pavonia and Jersey City Railroad construction	56,806
Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris Railroad construction	2,944
Grand Opera House construction	20,007
Lake Erie propellers construction	373,817
Twenty-third street car construction	1,000,000
Weehawken property construction	408,499
Fenham property	124,753
Brooklyn railway	7,000
Buffalo elevator	6,000
Frederick and Erie property	2,000
Bonds of other companies	3,941,781
Stocks of other companies	2,300,000
Materials and supplies	1,300,000
Real estate in New York, &c.	3,000,000
Balance on hand	1,000,000
Realizable	127,139
Cash on hand	1,085,573
Total	\$1